

admits no exception unless it can be produced in his law books. But if the Constitution enjoins on a particular officer to be always engaged in a particular set of duties imposed on him, does not this supersede the general law, subjecting him to minor duties inconsistent with these? The Constitution enjoins his constant agency in the concerns of six million people. Is the law paramount to this, which calls on him in behalf of a single one? Let us apply the Judge's own doctrine to the case of himself and his brethren. The sheriff of Henrico summons him from the bench, to quell a riot somewhere in his county. The Federal Judge is, by the general law, a part of the posse of the State sheriff. Would the Judge abandon major duties to perform lesser ones? Again: the court of Orleans or Maine commands, by subpoenas, the attendance of all the Judges of the Supreme Court. Would they abandon their posts as Judges, and the interests of millions committed to them, to serve the purposes of a single individual? The leading principle of our Constitution is the independence of the legislature, executive and judiciary of each other, and none are more jealous of this than the judiciary. But would the executive be independent of the judiciary, if he were subject to the commands of the latter, and to imprisonment for disobedience; if the several courts could bandy him from pillar to post, keep him constantly trudging from north to south and east to west, and withdraw him entirely from his constitutional duties? The intention of the Constitution, that each branch should be independent of the others is further manifested by the means it has furnished to each, to protect itself from enterprises of force attempted on them by the others, and to none has it given more effectual or diversified means than to the executive. (To George Hay, 1807. C. V., 103.)

SUFFRAGE.—All male persons of full age and sane mind having a freehold estate in one-fourth of an acre of land in any town, or in territory five acres of land in the country and all persons resident in the colony who shall have paid scot and lot (taxes) to the government shall have right to give their vote in the election of their respective representatives. And every person